Dateline November 15, 1959

Chief features of a new united Methodist general board dealing with social concerns gained unanimous agreement in an interboard staff consultation held recently in Washington, D. C., according to the Rev. Daniel E. Taylor, chairman. The staffs of the Board of Temperance, Board of World Peace, and Board of Social and Economic Relations participated.

Reporting its action, the group declared: "Successful operation of this plan for a united board depends on provision for adequate financing by the church. The social problems confronting the church call for a greater effort than we have yet made."

The agreements reached during the two days of discussion involve divisions of work, areas of responsibility, and staff relationships in the proposed new agency.

The group voted unanimous support of the proposal as the route to a united Board.

"We believe the way is opening to a truly united social action agency," the chairman said. "This will alleviate some of the apprehensions regarding the proposed change which some fear might submerge valuable interests of one or more of the existing boards."

"*To unite, not merge,* more truly describes our hope," the staff voted in acting upon this matter.

The suggested board pattern calls for three divisions: a division of temperance, health, and welfare; a division of peace and world order; and a division of human and economic relations.

Within these divisions more than a score of major social interests would be listed, conserving all the present types of work and opening up new phases of social concern.

Such a proposed plan, with its di-

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Dateline

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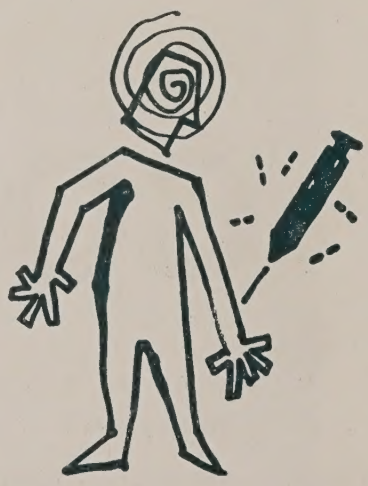
visional structure, meets conditions deemed desirable by the boards involved. The new listing of areas of work eliminates uncertainty as to staff function and relation overcoming earlier objections to a unified operation.

The general outlines of the plan follow preliminary draft legislation jointly discussed by a meeting of the Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations and the Committee on Structure of the Coordinating Council some weeks ago in Chicago.

This interboard staff meeting is one in a regular series as part of the pattern of coordination already achieved by the board staffs this quadrennium.

A state-sponsored program to control and rehabilitate narcotics addicts is being conducted in Los Angeles county, Calif.

Through the use of a counter-narcotic, nalline, specially trained agents started to keep close tab on recently paroled addicts. The aim is



to reclaim dope-ravaged persons for useful work in society.

The project was set up for a nine-month trial by an allotment from the California legislature. The lawmakers acted after Gov. Edmund G. Brown called for the program in his inaugural address last January.

The basic mission of the unit is to prevent the re-addiction of some 200 narcotics parolees from state institutions.

Besides the nalline, drug parolees will get advice, psychiatric aid, and job counseling. If measures are not successful, confirmed addicts will be placed in the State Department of Correction center.

The officials have great expectations for the nalline treatment. By intramuscular injection of three milligrams of nalline, physicians can quickly determine whether a person has taken another drug. Although nalline has a slight deterrent effect, its main value is psychological.

Los Angeles County presents a major challenge to narcotics law enforcement officers. The rate of dope convictions in the county has risen 40 per cent in the last seven years.

On November 3 the Soviet Union announced its readiness to participate in a new evaluation of the problem of detecting and identifying underground nuclear tests.

This announcement, a major concession to the United States, raised new hope that the year-old three power conference in Geneva on banning the testing of nuclear weapons would be successful in producing a treaty.

A court to settle nation-wide labor disputes before they can lead to costly strikes like the steel walkout was proposed this week by Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.), according to the *New York Times.*

Sen. Smathers suggested five members for this court, which he would designate the United States Court of Labor-Management Relations.

Such a court, he said, would have jurisdiction over all national industries and would be used when collective bargaining broke down. It would be like a Supreme Court with final judgments binding on both parties, he said.

Members of the court would be selected in the same way as other judicial appointments are made, and the court would handle only labor-management disputes.

Senator Smathers said that either side should have the right to call in

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WORLD PEACE

Because of the rapidly developing interest in disarmament by the great powers and the possibility of a disarmament treaty among them, we present in the columns which follow excerpts from and an evaluation of the address of Soviet Premier Khruschev on September 18 to the General Assembly and proposals on disarmament simultaneously submitted by the USSR.

Peace Board evaluates Russian disarmament plan

Khrushchev said:

"The Soviet Union is today submitting to the General Assembly highly important proposals on the most burning issue agitating the peoples, the disarmament problem.

"There is one problem whose solution is awaited with hope by the peoples of all countries, large and small, irrespective of their social system and way of life: It is the *problem of disarmament.* The peoples are thirsting for peace; they want to live without fear for their future, without fear of losing their loved ones in the flames of a new war.

"For centuries the peoples have dreamed of getting rid of the destructive means of warfare. The demand for disarmament has been advanced and upheld by the best minds, by the greatest public leaders and statesmen, and by parties having the closest ties with the working people.

Atomic peril noted

"We have reached a stage where it is difficult to find a weapon more powerful than the hydrogen weapon, which has practically no limit to its potential. If all the means of destruction that mankind has possessed in the past were put together, they would constitute in power only an insignificant part of what the two or three great powers possessing nuclear weapons have at their disposal today.

"Recently I happened to read a remark by the American nuclear physicist W. Davidson (Davidon) that the explosion of one hydrogen bomb releases a greater energy than all the explosions set off by all countries in all wars known in this history of mankind.

"The annual military expenditures of all states today total approximately 100 billion dollars. Is it not time to call a halt to this senseless waste of the peoples' means and energy for the preparation of war and destruction?

Russia wants disarmament

"The Soviet Union is a resolute and consistent champion of disarmament. In our state there are no classes or groups interested in war and the arms race, in the conquest of foreign territories. . . . Like the other states who cherish peace, we would like to devote all our economy and resources to peaceful purposes in order to provide our people with an abundance of food, clothing, homes, etc.

"You will recall that the Soviet armed forces have been reduced, unilaterally, by a total of over two million men. The Soviet forces in the German Democratic Republic have been reduced considerably and all Soviet troops have been withdrawn from the Rumanian People's Republic. We

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WORLD PEACE

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have also effected a considerable cut in our military budget.

"In 1958 the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons in the hope that the other powers would follow this noble example. It is only to be regretted that these hopes were not justified.

"The Soviet government has now decided not to resume nuclear tests in the Soviet Union if the western powers do not resume tests. Only if they resume the testing of nuclear weapons will the Soviet Union consider itself free of this commitment.

Inspection and control

"The experience of the disarmament talks shows that the question of control has been raised as one of the main obstacles to agreement. We have been and are in favor of strict international control over the implementation of a disarmament agreement, when it is reached.

"But we have always been against the system of control being separated from measures for disarmament, against the organs of control becoming, in effect, organs for the collection of intelligence information in conditions where there would in effect be no disarmament. We are for genuine disarmament under control, but we are against control without disarmament.

"There exists yet another difficulty. So long as disarmament is conceived only as partial disarmament and it is assumed that some armaments will remain after the conclusion of a disarmament agreement, the states would still retain the material possibility of launching an attack. Apprehension would always exist that with the aid of the remaining types of armaments and armed forces the possibility of launching an attack would continue in being.

"The Soviet Government has come to the firm conviction that the *way out of the deadlock should be sought along the road of general and complete disarmament. It is general and complete disarmament that will remove all the barriers that were raised during consideration of questions of partial disarmament and will clear the way for the establishment of comprehensive and complete control.*

"The idea of general and complete disarmament is not being submitted by the Soviet Union for the first time. As far back as the period between World Wars I and II the government of our country came out with a comprehensive program of complete disarmament.

"The opponents of disarmament were at that time wont to assert that the Soviet Union made those proposals because it was a weak state economically and militarily. If at that time this false thesis could delude anyone, it is now universally evident that talk of any weakness of the Soviet Union is absurd.

"*The new proposal of the Soviet government is prompted by the sole desire to secure truly enduring peace among nations.* We sincerely say to all countries:

"In counter-balance to the slogan, 'let us arm,' which is still current in some quarters, we put forward the slogan, 'let us completely disarm.' Let us rather compete in who builds more homes, schools, or hospitals for their people; produce more grain, milk, meat, clothing, and other consumer goods; and not in who has more hydrogen bombs and rockets. This will be welcomed by all the nations of the world."

Soviet declaration

"General and complete disarmament is the road toward delivering mankind from the scourge of war.

"Today atomic and hydrogen bombs are not only stored at top-secret depots. These bombs are carried by bombers that make flights over the territories of many West European countries. The situation is developing in such a way that super-powerful and super-long-range weapons can be brought into action not only on the order of the governments but also at the will of individuals standing at the panel controlling these weapons.

"But a state on whose territory a nuclear load will be dropped owing to evil design, technical break-down or an accident would most likely not begin to investigate the cause of such action, but would be compelled to react to it as to a military attack, as to the unleashing of war. Can we allow blind chance to decide the question of whether there is peace or war?

"Were all states to pool their efforts and allocate the funds necessary for organizing an all-out offensive against such enemies of man as cancer and some other dangerous diseases that still defy cure, they would be brought under control in a short time. . . .

"General and complete disarmament would also create entirely new opportunities for rendering aid to the states whose economies at present are still underdeveloped and need assistance from more advanced countries. Even if a small share of the funds released as a result of the termination of military expenditures by the great powers could be allotted for assistance to these states, it would usher in a new era in the economic development of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Specific proposals

"The government of the USSR submits for consideration by the United Nations the proposal on general and complete disarmament:

"(1) Disbandment of all armed forces (land, naval, air) and prohibition of their re-establishment in any form.

"(2) Destruction of all types of arms and munition stocks both in the armed forces and in storage.

"(3) Liquidation of all naval ves-

sels, military aircraft and all other types of military facilities.

"(4) Complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons; discontinuance of the production of all types of these weapons; their removal from the arsenal of states and liquidation of stockpiles.

"(5) Complete cessation of the production and destruction of all types of rocket weapons of any range, including space rockets for military purposes.

"(6) Prohibition of the production, possession, and storing of the means of chemical and bacteriological warfare and destruction of stockpiles of these types of weapons.

"(7) Liquidation of military bases of any kind on foreign territories, land, naval, and air, and all rocket launching installations.

"(8) Liquidation of military production at war plants and war production facilities in general industry.

"(9) Discontinuance of all kinds of refresher courses and military training both within the army and in public organizations, and the enactment of laws abolishing military service in any form, compulsory, voluntary, and through recruiting.

"(10) Abolition of war ministries, general staffs, military educational institutions, and all kinds of military and paramilitary establishments and organizations.

"(11) Discontinuance of appropriation of funds for military purposes in any form both under the state budgets and by public organizations and private persons.

"(12) Prohibition by law of war propaganda and military education of the youth, and enactment of laws envisaging the strictest punishment for violation of any of the above measures.

National police forces

"At the disposal of states there should only remain strictly limited, agreed for each state, consignments of police (militia) equipped with small firearms and intended solely for the maintenance of internal order and protection of the personal security of citizens.

"To supervise the timely implementation of measures of general and complete disarmament there shall be established an international control body comprised of all states. The staff of the control body shall be recruited on an international basis with due regard to the principle of equitable geographic distribution.

"The international control body shall have at its disposal all facilities necessary to exercise strict control. The functions and powers of that body shall correspond to the nature of the disarmament proposals being carried out. The Soviet government proposes that the program of general and complete disarmament shall be carried out as soon as possible, within a period of four years. . . ." (There follows a description of the steps to be taken each year.)

"Upon the attainment of general and complete disarmament, which must include the liquidation of all

services of the armed forces, the destruction of all types of weapons, including means of mass annihilation (nuclear, rocket, chemical, and bacteriological) the international control body shall have free access to all objects under control.

"The control organization may set up a system of aerial inspection and air photography over the territories of states."

(There follows a description of the partial measures on disarmament which the USSR would support, if the other nations are unwilling to accept general and complete disarmament.)

Proposals evaluated

The proposals of Mr. Khrushchev are very significant. A billion people may not perish in an atomic war because of them. A billion people in Asia, Africa, and South America may have their lives enriched and lifted because of them. The tax payers of the United States may have $40 billion lifted from their shoulders because of them. They deserve to be read in full, to be thought about, to be prayed over.

Christian wishes voiced

Much of what Mr. Khrushchev said could be said and has been said by Christian leaders in the West, but no western political leader has matched the fullness of his proposals. We assume that the Russian leader is an atheist. But this does not mean that he has no Christian insights or sympathies. When he speaks about converting billions spent for arms into schools, hospitals and cancer research, he is echoing the words of Micah 4.

In Isaiah 45 Cyrus is hailed as the anointed one whose right hand God has grasped, the one to bring deliverance to the Jewish captives in Babylon. But Cyrus was no Jew nor did he worship Jehovah. However, he wished to reverse the harsh practices of the Babylonians, in order to establish popular support for his new imperial rule. Moreover, he may have had genuine compassion upon the exiles.

In this day of universal peril God is using both Eisenhower and Khrushchev to turn the tide of enmity toward the sanity of general and complete disarmament.

Universal and complete disarmament is as much a concern for a Christian as it is for a communist. Have we not read repeatedly in our responsive readings the prophecies of

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beating swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks and men sitting under vines and fig trees? Has not the time fully come for the fulfillment of these prophecies? How tragic and ironic it would be for the Christian West to repudiate Khrushchev's proposals just because *he* has made them!

Complete or partial?

Khrushchev asserts that complete disarmament is better than partial disarmament. He says that if nations retain half or two-thirds of their present armed strength, there will continue to be international uneasiness, nations will make as potent as possible their limited arms, and wars of aggression will be possible.

There is sense to this. In the past disarmament conferences have frequently foundered on ratios and just proportions! How many warships did Britain need because of her location on an island? How many troops did Russia need because of her great land area? How many planes did France need because of location in the center of Europe?

Not even Solomon himself can satisfy the generals and admirals who sit at the elbows of diplomats around disarmament tables and whisper, "Our national security will not permit that much reduction!"

Russian sincerity?

When we think about the sincerity of Mr. Khrushchev, the well chosen words of the Fifth World Order Study Conference need to be remembered:

"Disarmament must begin also in our spirits and minds. We deplore the tendency to discredit the motives and proposals for disarmament when made by anyone but ourselves. Vigilance and realistic precautions are necessary, but cynicism about the good faith of each other on all counts is a poisonous atmosphere in which to try to conduct negotiations."

When we think about Russian sincerity, we recall the long Russian record of interest in disarmament.

When we think about Russian sincerity, we recall the tremendous suffering of the Russian people in the second world war, the millions killed, the millions wounded, and the thousands of cities burned. We believe that there is as deep a hunger in the heart of the average Russian for disarmament as in the heart of the average American.

When we think about Russian sincerity, we recall that the books written and the speeches given by communist leaders such as Marx, Lenin, Stalin, and Khrushchev do not call for wars of international aggression.

These men do believe that all nations will someday be communist by reason of capitalist decay, by education of the masses of the validity of the communist answer to their needs, and by internal revolution. Such methods of expansion do not call for bombs, missiles, and submarines. Neither Christianity nor Marxism call for weapons of mass annihilation.

Does Khruschev expect us to accept his proposal for general and

complete disarmament? We doubt it. He probably thinks we don't have the nerve! He thinks we are afraid to disarm lest we have massive unemployment. He believes that only a communist society can have both peace (disarmament) and full employment.

Therefore, he has attached to his proposal for complete disarmament a provision for partial disarmament, even as his predecessors did in 1927.

We cannot fully know whether he is sincere or not, unless we begin to negotiate with him on the basis of his proposals.

Support Eisenhower

Christians in the United States should say to President Eisenhower: "We approve heartily of the exchange of heads of governments. Give earnest consideration to Khrushchev's proposals for general and complete disarmament. This is a time for greatness."

If President Eisenhower is able to work out with the Russians even a moderate disarmament treaty in the next 12 months, he will need all the support the churches and other groups can give him. For a disarmament treaty will need two-thirds of the votes of the United States Senate.

When is appears that a disarmament treaty may be fashioned and submitted to the Senate, then we shall hear on every hand the familiar cries:

"You can't trust the Russians. Why waste all the money we have spent on arms? We tried it once and it didn't work. We must maintain our strength. We have always had wars and always will. We shall have a terrible depression in our town."

The "two-thirds" reaction

In our imagination let us consider how Khrushchev's proposal has put the wealthy armed West on the defensive. In the General Assembly in the presence of 82 nations he has said:

"We Russians, we communists, want peace and bread, disarmament and hospitals, the end of the cold war and international cooperation for the assistance of the depressed millions in Asia, Africa and South America."

How will the "two-thirds" react to a rejection of these proposals by the U.S.? Our response to the Russian proposals must be adequate.

See "At Your Service" in this issue of *Contact* for resource material on disarmament.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

In the Fall of 1958, the Committee on Racial and Cultural Relations of the Detroit Conference Board of Christian Social Relations decided to explore the use of the Open Occupancy Covenant, as promoted by the Presbyterian Church.

This decision grew out of the conviction that housing segregation is the fundamental human relations problem in our northern urban centers.

The Covenant has a two-fold function: First, to involve the official leadership of the local church in demonstration of commitment to the Christian ideal of housing being open to human beings without regard to race, religion, or national origin; and second, to give opportunity for individual Christians to sign such a covenant. In so doing they witness to themselves and to others that they are not alone in such convictions.

The committee decided to explore this idea with about 10 churches located in different types of neighborhoods and with active local Commissions on Christian Social Relations. In the meantime, the local commission of the First Methodist Church, Ann Arbor, had already picked up the suggestion from the local Council of Churches and gave leadership to the Covenant being approved by the Official Board of that church.

What have been the results in the churches where this was tried? The results have varied, but justified the Detroit Conference Board of Christian Social Relations recommending that this be done in every local church, and this was approved by the Detroit Annual Conference in June, 1959.

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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In three churches the Official Board has approved the Covenant and recommended it to members for them to sign. These churches are: Grace Methodist Church, Flint; Franklin Community, Franklin Hills; and Central Methodist, Detroit. In several others, the local commission, after discussion, decided to postpone any further action. In one, the commission is taking this up with the local Council of Churches, so it will be done on a community-wide basis. In several others, the commission approved the Covenant, but the Official Board, after discussion, decided not to proceed at this time.

The important thing is that in all of the "test" churches, local church members and leaders began to discuss and talk about their responsibilities as Christians in facing the problem of segregation in our housing and community patterns.

The Commissions on Christian Social Relations spent up to four months discussing and working out their plans. In several churches, the Official Board spent parts of several meetings considering this problem.

In churches, whether or not the Covenant has been approved, there has been distribution of educational material on this subject, informative articles in the church newspaper, and panel discussions for church members. This no longer was a taboo subject.

Opinions differ

In all cases there were honest differences of opinion. In one church the matter opened up an old division in the church, and it became a test to see if the church fellowship was a place where controversial and important issues could be discussed.

One minister said that it was the first time the Official Board had been faced by an ethical and moral issue. This might be a way to bring new life to dead Official Board meetings.

A lay leader of a church where the Official Board decided not to take action thought it might have been better to have secured key leaders in the church to sign the Covenant before it was taken to the Official Board. This might be a good approach in certain churches.

The five-fold Covenant being used in the Detroit Conference is identical with the one promoted by the Presbyterians, with a different introduction to make it fit in with Methodist pronouncements. There is value in

being together on a common commitment with fellow Protestants on such a matter.

However, one Official Board wrote out their own Covenant after several months of discussion. The suggested resolution reads:

Suggested resolution

Whereas the General Conference of The Methodist Church has called upon Methodists everywhere to give effect to our Lord's teaching of brotherhood by working for the elimination of racial discrimination in all aspects of our common life;

whereas the 168th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. has called all Presbyterians to form "covenants of open occupancy" and urges members of their church to subscribe to such; and

whereas the Official Board of the First Methodist Church, Ann Arbor, has approved a Covenant of Open Occupancy and is having members of their church subscribe to it, and whereas other Methodist Churches are giving consideration to the same;

therefore the Official Board of the _____ Church of _____, Michigan, hereby endorses, and urges members of the Church to subscribe to this Covenant of Open Occupancy.

Suggested covenant

Sharing the convictions stated by the General Conference of The Methodist Church that our Lord teaches "that all men are brothers; the Master permits no discrimination because of race, color, or national origin; every child of God is entitled to that place in society which he has won by his industry and his character; to deny him that position of honor because of the accident of his birth is neither honest democracy nor good religion;"

Heeding the recommendation of the General Conference "that Methodists in their homes, in their work, in their churches, and in their communities actively work to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin;" and considering the recommendation of the Detroit Annual Conference (June 1958) that, "we urge our members to work actively in the communities and neighborhoods where they live to prepare the community to accept integration;" and

Believing that residential segregation is contrary to God's will and the American heritage of freedom, and that every person, regardless of race, who intends to be a good and law-abiding neighbor, has a right to make his home in our midst with a claim upon our friendship and Christian concern;

Acknowledging the importance of this issue, we join with other Christians in "covenants of open occupancy" which will promote inclusive residential patterns, mitigate "panic selling," and stabilize our neighborhoods on a non-segregated basis:

We, the undersigned, members of the _____ Methodist Church of _____, do hereby unite in this Covenant to:

(1) Support one another, and all others who refuse to conform to racial discrimination in housing, with friendship, mutual aid, and cooperative action to prevent either social ostracism or economic reprisal because of our practice of nondiscrimination.

(2) Make known to our neighbors

if there is a tendency toward panic selling, that we will not sell our houses to escape racial integration but will urge others to stay and help maintain the standards of our community and all its institutions and agencies.

(3) Make known to our neighbors whose houses are for sale that we would welcome into the neighborhood any new residents of good character, regardless of their race, creed, or national origin.

(4) Discuss thoughtfully and sensitively with our neighbors, when circumstances are appropriate, the meaning of open occupancy housing and this Covenant, giving assurance that we, its signers, are deeply concerned about the permanent welfare of this community, and that if we move for other reasons, we will sell our homes only to qualified purchasers of good character, without regard to their race, creed, or national origin.

(5) Take advantage of opportunities to enlist our neighbors, whether or not they are members of The Methodist Church, to commit themselves to these same principles of action.

Local church approach

The Commission on Christian Social Relations can: discuss recommended resolution and covenant and educate regarding facts of this issue of desegregation of housing; and approve recommended statement for referral to Official Board.

The Official Board can: discuss recommended resolution and covenant and educate regarding facts of this issue of desegregation of housing; and gain approval that the covenant be referred to the congregation for individual signatures.

The congregation can: through church newsletter, bulletin, share the news your church has been asked to be a "pilot project," etc.; share news as progress is made in the Commission and Official Board; and inform the people when it is approved and they have opportunity to sign. Then make covenant available.

America's race problems reviewed in Friends' book

"Perhaps only recently have sensitive people become fully aware of the suffering endured by human beings who find themselves unwanted, barred, labeled, segregated, and trapped; who find themselves classified and judged as a mass instead of as individuals. Because of the natural identification, few, if any, escape from suffering. It is, in part, this pervasive quality of American segregation which led the Supreme Court to hold that segregation itself is destructive and that it has such an impact on the victims as to call for judicial remedy under the authority of our Constitution. From before birth until after death the American Negro is in one way or another a victim of the United States' brand of racism."

In these days of Little Rock and The Methodist Church's Commission of Seventy, we are once again indebted to the Quakers, who in the tradition of John Woolman have made a clearer Christian witness against the sin of racial superiority

than any other branch of the American church.

The little booklet, "Race and Conscience in America," published by the University of Oklahoma Press is one of the finest succinct, Christian statements on race now available, surely required reading for every conscientious churchman, every thinking American.

From the words of the above quotation, we may define the sin of segregation as an institutionalized suffering inflicted upon fellow human beings which is directly contrary to the intention of God who lavishes his love equally upon us all.

Segregation affects all

The inner psychological suffering of the victim of institutionalized discrimination is not the only impact of segregation upon our society. Racial segregation drops its smothering pall upon all of us. The financial loss to business of the Negro potential due to discrimination is estimated by Elmo Roper to be some $30 billion a year.

Internationally, a color-conscious world recognizes the inadequacies of a democratic creed which falls so short in practice of racial equality and justice. And America loses face before the uncommitted nations of the world.

The third major factor in segregation's cost for us is its impact upon the conscience of white Americans. The white man also suffers in a psychological way, for in a sense the Negro has become the conscience of America. The very explanations used to justify racial segregation show an uneasy conscience we are trying to rationalize.

Finally, in democractic America all of us are faced with the issue of coming to terms with freedom, the moral dilemma of withholding from some in our society the freedom we so dearly cherish for ourselves.

Actually such segregation as a legalized social system is a relatively new development in American life. It was 10 years after the Reconstruction era before the first Jim Crow law appeared in the South, and 20 years before such laws were adopted in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

During this period of reinstated "home-rule" in the South, observers

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reported that Negroes were treated with equality on common carriers—trains and streetcars—and were admitted freely to theaters, exhibitions, and lectures. Although the myth of white superiority and colored inferiority has a long and checkered history, the formal, legal segregation system is relatively new.

A backward step

Then came the great step backward in race relations in America—not the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, but the 1896 decision of the Supreme Court in the "Plessy v. Ferguson" case when the "separate but equal" doctrine was enunciated.

For sixty years this doctrine maintained that separate but equal facilities provided on the basis of color justified the requirement of equality guaranteed every citizen by the United States Constitution. In practice this decision strengthened the hands of all those, North and South, who wanted to practice racial segregation, and it was applied in every area of public life. Actually legal separation generally meant the provision of services for white only. Necessities might be provided for Negroes on a meager scale, but the extras of life were often nonexistent.

Then culminating a decade of preparation and decision in the courts, in May of 1954 the Supreme Court reversed itself by declaring the "separate but equal" facilities doctrine invalid in the public schools, thus returning to the social climate prior to Jim Crow even in the South.

But the federal decision brought this additional advantage. Now all the forces of the law and the power of civil government could officially support and encourage the quest for civil liberties and racial justice. An important corner had been turned.

In addition to the hopeful signs of progress attendant upon the public school decision, there have also been a great many signs of opposition and confusion. The thinking Christian cannot help be dismayed by the increasingly vocal anti-democratic climate in the South flouting the law and the courts, circumventing the voting rights of Negro Americans.

Equally distressing are the Northern brands of segregation apparent in restricted housing and unfair employment practices. Such confusion and opposition may be attributed to (1) a fear of change, (2) an exploitation of the Supreme Court decision by those who ought to know better, and (3) to the anxiety that arises out of the conflict within us between our Christian and American ideals and our practices.

Now what of conscience. "Today," reads our booklet, "there are no innocent bystanders."

"What each person does or does not do, what each one says or refrains from saying, the fears on which we act or the fears we overcome, and the friendships we extend

or the hands that we withhold have a measurable effect on the achievement of a just society in the United States."

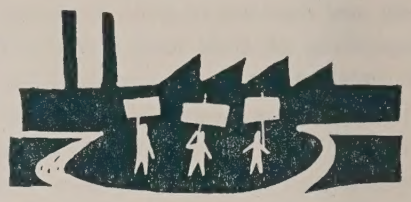
The booklet provides us with helpful suggestions for action, and a listing of areas of unfinished business . . . "our Father's business."

"Perhaps only recently have sensitive people become fully aware of the suffering . . ." Alas, has the Methodist Church become aware? Have its bishops and board chairmen, its administrators and pastors been sufficiently sensitized by the love of God in Christ to become fully aware of the suffering it perpetuates in its own institutional life? It is hoped that this booklet will have a wide reading, and develop many a sensitive Christian conscience within the Church.

—by L. M. Starkey, Jr.

. . . did you know . . .

• that from London, England, comes the news that the automobile firm of Vauxhall Motors has had to lay off 25,000 automobile workers because of the shortage of American steel?



• that Leon E. Hickman of Pittsburgh, vice president of The Methodist Church's Coordinating Council, said:

"Our Negro membership has grown little if any under the jurisdictional system while separate Negro Methodist denominations have increased their numbers greatly?

"Perhaps the best that can be said of our jurisdictional system is that it protects regional rights on the membership of our general boards, agencies and institutions. On the other hand, it is easier for ball players to be traded than it is for us to trade bishops under our sectional structure," he said.

• that if the present population of the world could be represented by 1,000 persons living in a single town, 60 persons would represent the population of the United States and 940 all the other nations?

The 60 Americans would have half the income of the entire town; the 940 persons would share the other half. Three hundred and three persons in the town would be white; 697 would be non-white.

The 60 Americans would have an average life expectancy of 70 years; that of the 940 would be under 40 years. The average Christian American family would be spending $850 a year for military defense, and less than $3.50 a year to share with other residents the knowledge of why they are Christians.

On August 28, four months before Christmas, executives and sales personnel of the National Distillers Company flew into Los Angeles in Chartered airliners to plan holiday sales strategy.

Other liquor, wine, and beer companies joined the scramble to get their share of the $350 million plus that Americans will spend for alcoholic beverages during the holiday season.

Shortly after Labor Day some stores across the country already were beginning to advertise Christmas goods.

About the same time the General Board of Temperance of The Methodist Church began to plan its 1959 "Christmas for Christ" Campaign. Its purpose—to combat the growing secularization in the Christmas celebration.

Other church organizations joined in the "Christmas for Christ" campaign.

Now the campaigns have begun.

Alcohol companies promote their fancy bottles and luxurious packaging as the "ideal" Christmas gift.

"Christmas for Christ" suggests alternatives to alcoholic gifts.

Newspapers, radio, magazines, television, and store windows swamp the public with a commercial Christmas, thrusting the real meaning of Christmas into the background. Attacking this commercialism, Stan Freberg, a Hollywood novelty recording artist, coined the record, "Green Chritma."

"Christmas for Christ" pierces the commercial barrier with the message of the birth of Jesus. Alcohol advertisements saturate the mass media, boasting that this will be the biggest holiday ever for alcohol sales. "Christmas for Christ" urges Christians to organize all-out campaigns in their communities to make this the biggest spiritual Christmas ever.

Liquor companies eye traditional parties with traditional alcohol.

"Christmas for Christ" joins the National Safety Council in urging businesses to dry up their parties. Last

(continued on the next page)

TEMPERANCE

(continued from page 11)

year 382 holiday deaths were caused by alcohol. Parties helped to boost this toll.

"We rejoice in the revival of 'good will to all,' and this Yuletide is a most appropriate time to pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to promote true temperance and sobriety," the *Brewers Bulletin* wrote the first Christmas after the repeal of prohibition.

Christians make this pledge more than meaningless words. They can help to combat commercialism and the hypocracy of the alcoholic beverage industry by promoting "Christmas for Christ" in their town."

"Christmas for Christ" can help put Christ back into Christmas for many people who have temporarily forgotten him.

What you can do

- Churches can encourage various civic groups to help work for a renewed emphasis on Christmas for Christ.
- They can encourage business firms to hold Christmas parties without alcohol. Many business firms and government offices purposely omit all alcoholic beverages from their office celebrations.
- They can help discourage the giving of alcoholic beverages as Christmas gifts, especially in business circles.
- They can work for highway safety by urging persons not to drink and drive.
- They can call attention to the Christmas for Christ emphasis by using the following seals, billboards, posters, and car cards provided by the General Board of Temperance:

Christmas for Christ Seals, for use on packages, cards, letters, and special mailings; 50 seals to a sheet, 4 sheets for $1, 12 sheets for $2, 100 sheets for $6, 500 sheets for $25.

Car Cards, 11 x 28 inches, for use in bus and streetcar advertising campaigns; 25 cents each.

Bulletin Covers, for use by churches during December, printed on standard mimeograph paper; 100 for $3.50.

Window Posters, for use in store windows and on bulletin boards during the season; 13 5/6 x 25 3/4 inches; 30 cents each.

The Pink Christmas Tree, a simple humorous play needing few props, no scenery and four characters, for presentation to church and civic groups; 40 cents a copy.

Parties with Punch, attractive brochure giving recipes for delicious non-intoxicating beverages and party tips; 50 cents.

Will Yours Be a Christmas Holloway?, leaflet for distribution to groups; place leaflets in church bulletins, special mailings and literature racks; 100 for $2.

Mat Set, includes mats of the Christmas for Christ stamp and several cartoons for use in ads and publications during December; $1.50 per set.

As the liquor industry's busiest selling season approaches, its business is booming.

Sales are about *5 per cent above* last year's level and indications point to an apparent *consumption of about 222,000,000 gallons for all of 1959,* according to the Distilled Spirits Institute. This will be about *7,000,000 more gallons than in 1958.*

Final figures for the first half of 1959 show consumption at 120,398,307 gallons compared with 113,135,997 gallons in 1958.

Alcoholic tendencies develop in childhood

One of the chief causes of alcoholism is a troubled childhood, according to a report given to 1,400 delegates to an American Sociological society meeting recently.

Washington University Ph.D. Lee N. Robins reported that a group of sociologists reached this conclusion after a study of several hundred persons who had attended child guidance clinics 30 years or more.

This study showed, Robins said, that (1) approximately 35 per cent of children who had trouble in childhood became excessive drinkers in later life; and (2) only 19 per cent of other persons "selected at random" from the communities studied, who did not have childhood problems, could be classed as excessive drinkers.

The report stated further that the child who became an alcoholic in later life most likely was "one whose family had a very low income; whose father drank excessively; and whose parents were either physically or mentally ill, couldn't care for the home, or pursued illegal activities.

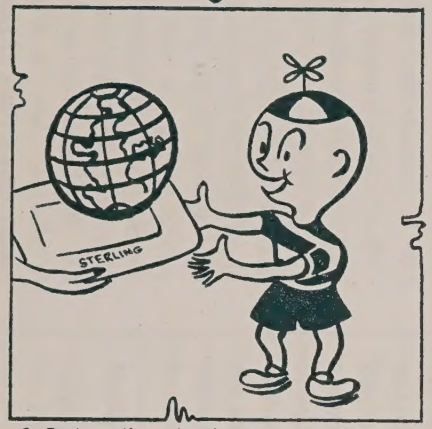
Mothers who work outside the home without leaving an adequate substitute to care for their children also contribute to alcoholism tendencies in their offspring, the report stated.

"Adequate parents produce few alcoholics; inadequate parents, many," Robins added.

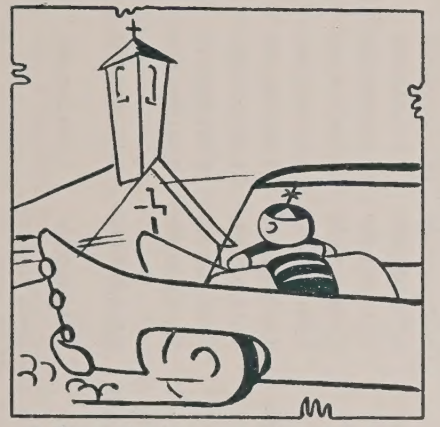
Children getting into trouble with the law, being arrested, going to juvenile court, or being sent to corrective institutions are signs of possible alcoholism in later life, the report said.

(The cartoon series on the next page shows other ways in which parents can help to develop alcoholic tendencies in their children. Cut this cartoon out and tack it up on the church or church school bulletin board for everyone to see it.)

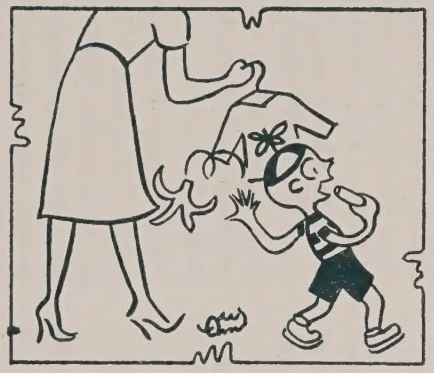
"Alcoholics are Home-Made"



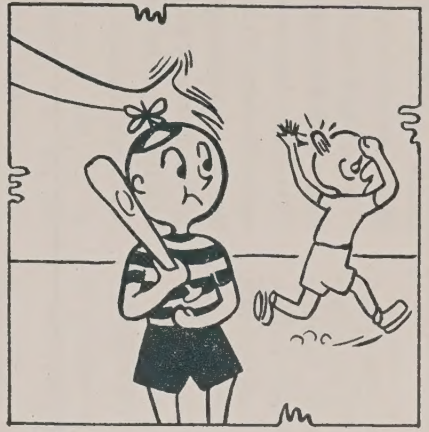
1. Just continue to give him everything he wants. In this way he will grow up to believe that everybody should cater to his selfish whims.



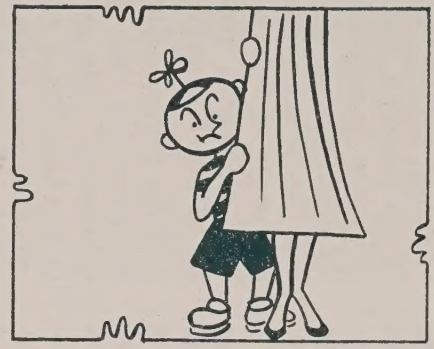
2. Never give him any spiritual training. Wait until he's "on his own and then he can decide for himself." Never teach him anything about God so that he will surely have no Rock of Ages on which to anchor his life.



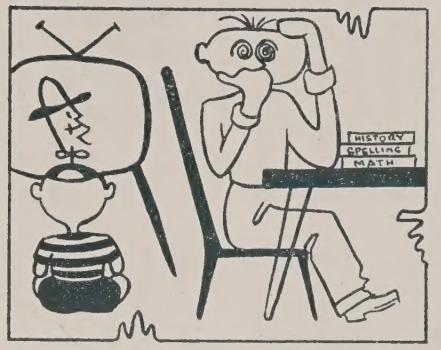
3. Never make him responsible for anything. Just continue to pick up after him. In this way he will become adept in throwing all responsibility on others and when he reaches manhood, he will expect everybody else to do his work for him.



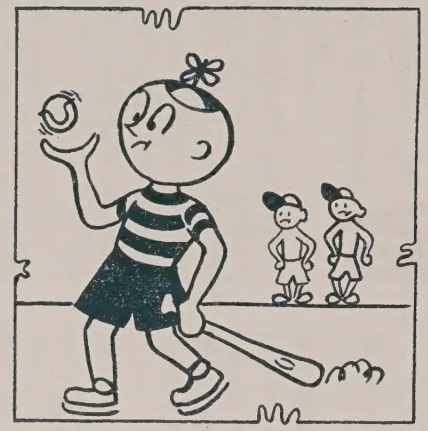
4. Never correct him, lest you develop in him this thing called "guilt complex." Spare the rod and you will nurture a horrible rascal.



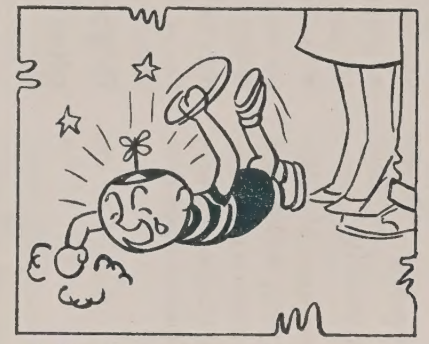
5. Smother him with love. Never turn him loose so that he learns gradually to be on his own. When he complains about the teachers or the "kids", you just join in with him condemning everyone so that he will have good training for that later-in-life complaint of the typical alcoholic: "Nobody loves me."



6. Never guide him to solve his own problems, so that he will certainly never learn that life contains a goodly portion of difficulties. Thus when problems do arise for him when he is out on his own he will most certainly seek refuge from them in a bottle.



7. And there's another thing that will help him become an alcoholic or perhaps emotionally ill in some way: when he plays in a game, always expect him to win and if the ball game doesn't suit Junior, tell him to pick up his ball and bat, break up the game and go home. He's sure to remain a poor sport the rest of his life, and he will never take defeat graciously.



8. Therefore, encourage his tantrums, and he will forever feel that he should always have his own way.

Text by Rev. R. P. Seiving, Newton, N. C.

Do these things, ye smothering parents, and ye shall have a typical alcoholic offspring...Amen

TEMPERANCE •

More dollars spent for alcohol annually

In 1958 Americans spent $10,760,000,000 for beer, wine, and liquor.

This was $90 million more than the total spent for alcoholic beverages in 1957, and $260 million more than was spent in 1956.

The 1958 figure, estimated by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce, represents aggregate expenditures by consumers and businesses for all types of alcoholic beverages.

According to that office, this figure includes more than $4 billion of federal, state, and local taxes and some service charges made in drinking establishments.

The office points out that the figure for total expenditures differs from the figure for personal consumption expenditures. The personal consumption expenditure series does *not* include the value of products purchased in connection with business operations.

In 1958 the personal consumption expenditures for alcoholic beverages was $9,210 million. Thus business operations purchased $1,559 million worth of alcoholic beverages in 1958.

As the table below shows, consumers in 1958 spent:

- more for alcoholic beverages than for any other commodity except gasoline and oil;
- about one dollar out of every 25 for alcoholic beverages;
- seven times more for alcohol than for medical care and hospitalization;
- two and a half more for alcohol than for religious and welfare activities or for the care of a physician.

Organized gambling attacked in New York

Precision timed state police raids in more than a score of upstate New York communities last month broke the backbone of organized gambling in New York, according to Chairman John W. Ryan, Jr. of the State Investigation Commission.

In one day some 200 state troopers burst into 79 bookmaking, policy, and lottery establishments in 25 cities and villages and arrested 142 persons.

In the raid that Ryan called the largest of its kind ever made in New York, troopers made their biggest haul in Buffalo, the states second largest city. There they took 86 persons into custody.

Ryan said one of the numbers banks raided in Buffalo did an annual $3 million business. That was just one of the over 80 horse rooms, numbers headquarters, and places taking bets on baseball, football, and basketball that were raided.

	1956	1957	1958
Alcoholic beverages (total)	10,500,000,000	10,670,000,000	10,760,000,000
Alcoholic beverages (personal)	8,990,000,000	9,140,000,000	9,210,000,000
Gasoline and oil	9,558,000,000	10,360,000,000	10,532,000,000
Tobacco	5,638,000,000	6,064,000,000	6,376,000,000
Shoes and other footwear	3,746,000,000	3,827,000,000	4,090,000,000
Religious and welfare activities	3,465,000,000	3,709,000,000	3,939,000,000
Electricity	3,618,000,000	3,899,000,000	4,169,000,000
Telephone and telegraph	3,244,000,000	3,542,000,000	3,806,000,000
Physicians	3,512,000,000	3,741,000,000	3,901,000,000
Books, magazines, newspapers, etc.	2,960,000,000	3,236,000,000	3,409,000,000
Medical care and hospitalization insurance	1,076,000,000	1,210,000,000	1,359,000,000

Estimates released from Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, July 20, 1959.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

Now that broadcasting chains have eradicated some obnoxious features of "show-rigging" why not continue this therapeutic house-cleaning by banning beer-casting and eliminating social drinking scenes from their soap operas?

Thoughtful citizens everywhere applaud the courage of Dr. Arthur S. Flemming and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for monitoring questionable claims of the weight-reducing salesmen. Let us hope that government may continue this purge of false advertising of other commodities until the nation can be more adequately protected.

"What possible affinity can there be between the birth of Christ and a hangover?" This question, raised by Bob Considine, is a good one for pastors to pose at the approach of another Christmas-tide. Industries, business management, and service clubs are looking for better ways than a drunken office party in which to celebrate Christmas. They will welcome from our churches some creative suggestions on creative human relationships that will honor Christ's birth.

Like many drinking columnists, citizens everywhere face seasonal drinking parties "with growing misgivings." The Commitment emphasis is one great opportunity for the churches to render constructive services to families and communities.

Don't drive yourself to a hospital bed. Impatience produces In-patients!

"Stop Driving Us Crazy" is the board's newest audio-visual development. It is the finest tool yet devised for enabling youth, parents, and the public to take a new look at the meaning of Christianity at the wheel of a car. If public censure is "an old American custom now pickled in alcohol," here is a new way to create expectations of considerateness instead of cocktails "for the road."

. . . at your service

Materials offered for disarmament study

Contact subscribers should read for themselves the Russian proposals for disarmament. Mr. Khrushchev's speech before the General Assembly may be found in the *New York Times.* for September 19. If one wishes a full copy of both his speech and formal Soviet proposals, he may write to the Press Department, USSR Embassy, 1706 18th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C., and ask for Release No. 303 (Sept. 25) and No. 304 (Sept. 28).

The Board of World Peace has a $1 Disarmament Packet which contains copies of the above materials, a pamphlet on "Disarmament and your Job," an address on "Economic Aspects of Disarmament" by Dr. Albert Gray of Elizabethtown College, and a historical summary of disarmament proposals compiled by Dr. John Swomley.

. . . church action . . .

One of the annual functions of the South Carolina conference Board of Christian Social Concerns is its participation in the annual conference-wide district interboard schools.

Designed to increase the effectiveness of local churches, these schools offer training to pastors and chairmen of the following groups:

(1) Commission on Missions, (2) Board of Christian Social Concerns, (3) Commission on Education, (4) Commission on Membership and Evangelism, (5) Commission on Stewardship and Finance, (6) Official Boards.

The South Carolina Board of Christian Social Concerns set the following goals for its part in the interboard schools:

(1) To train the local church chairmen in a practical and workable program of action in the local church.

(2) To demonstrate the meeting and functioning of the local church commission.

(3) To illustrate through a model meeting the proper way to conduct a meeting in the local church.

(4) To share practical projects and programs carried out by other local churches in the district and conference.

(5) To inform the commissions of printed, visual, and human resources for carrying out their program.

The promotion and program carried out by the board for these interboard schools are particularly commendable, and could serve as the basis for planning in other conferences.

The Rev. Bryan Crenshaw, conference director of Christian Social Concerns, began promotional mailings on the meetings in August with a letter to District Superintendents.

A second letter was sent to the D. S.'s on September 22. On the same date Crenshaw sent a letter to the district directors of Christian Social Concerns.

When the District Interboard schools were held from October 5-20, the Social Concern program included a *general information* period, a *drama* showing an ideal commission meeting or use of materials, *buzz groups* dealing with the practical program questions and methods on the local church level, and *reports or summations.*

An innovation was a booklet developed by Crenshaw. Aimed at the local church chairmen, this booklet attempted to answer the most frequently asked questions from the local churches.

The questions included: "What is the local church commission of Christian Social Concerns? What things are we concerned about in the work of this commission? How can the commissions act?"

CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

November

19-20—Legislative Strategy Conference of the Denominational Staff Council of the National Council of Churches and the Washington Staff Committee of church representatives; Washington, D. C.

23-24—Annual meeting of the General Board of World Peace; Chicago, Ill.

23, 24, 26, 27, 30—North Mississippi Temperance Institutes; Corinth First, Tupelo (St. Marks), Starkville, Durant and Grenada First respectively.

30-December 4—Saginaw Bay district United Nations Seminar.

December

1-4—North Mississippi Temperance Institutes; Greenville (Trinity), Clarksdale (First), Oxford, Senatobia respectively.

8-11—Division of Home Missions Assembly, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

15-16—Midwest regional meeting on food surpluses, agricultural policy, and World Peace; Oskaloosa, Iowa.

29-30—Two district schools of Alcohol Studies; First Methodist Church, Texarkana, Ark.

Dateline

(continued from page 2)

the court to end a contract deadlock. The five judges then would hear the testimony and hand down a decision from which there would be no appeal.

Somewhat similar proposals have been advanced before, and have run into heated criticism.

Opponents contend the issues are too complex in a free economy. Some Latin American and European countries do have labor courts.

The critics say that a settlement invariably must raise the question of price fixing, and that price fixing, except in war-time, is not the American way. They also speak of political pressures to which such a court might be subjected.

Recent news reports of trouble in Panama and Cuba give point to the announcement by the Board of World Peace that Herman Will, Jr. will sponsor a study tour of the Caribbean area next summer.

Included will be such countries as Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico. The tour will take about a month, from the third week of July to the third week of August.

Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., chairman of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently stated that the level of scientific literacy in the United States is not so high as it should be.

Dr. Killian, former top science adviser for President Eisenhower, made this statement at the opening rally of a fund-raising drive for Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

Dr. Killian gave "top priority" to the following education goals:

(1) A re-examination of its curriculum by every school and college to determine whether an adequate challenge is given to the students.

(2) A need to provide teachers with more effective support in their efforts to improve teaching, including use of motion pictures and television.

(3) A need to adapt teaching to the widely varying competence of students, seeking especially to meet the needs of the most gifted students.

(4) A need to lift student performance to higher levels of excellence by greater motivation and by the provision of rewards for intellectual achievement.

The spotlight turns on the nation's public schools as the 39th annual observance of American Education Week opens this week.

President Eisenhower has endorsed the program, designed to acquaint the public with its schools, with a proclamation urging the Nation to display its "pride in this primary instrument of democracy."

Some 26 million parents of school-age children are invited to join in the program, sponsored by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the United States Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"Let's Come To Order, Class. The Next Shift Is Waiting"

A Methodist educator, Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, dean of American University's School of International Service, has been named "Layman of the Year" by the National Capital Area Council of Churches.

He was cited for his outstanding services to The Methodist Church, interdenominational groups, education, and the federal government.

In 1957 Dr. Griffith became dean of the new School of International Service at American University. The school, authorized by the 1956 Methodist General Conference, is rapidly developing into a Protestant training center for students seeking foreign service careers in government, business, and church.

Philip Noel-Baker, British statesman and author won the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize early this month.

Noel-Baker announced in London that he will spend the $42,650 prize money to promote the cause of international disarmament.

He said that he believed the immediate occasion for the award is his book, *The Arms Race*, which was published in June 1958.

"War is a damnable, filthy thing and has destroyed civilization after civilization," Noel-Baker said. "The arms race is so fierce and the new weapons are so increasingly terrible, we cannot afford more months and years of talking without results."

Since 1925, Noel-Baker has been writing books and lecturing around the world on disarmament. He served as a cabinet minister in the last Labor government, as a member of Parliament, and is the Party's chief spokesman on disarmament.

After studying at Pennsylvania's Haverford College, he had a brilliant record at Cambridge University. He taught international law at London University and was Dodge lecturer at Yale and won the Howland Prize for distinguished work in government.

As a Quaker, he declined to bear arms in World War I, but won military decorations for valor as leader of a field ambulance unit in France and Italy.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced a crackdown on misleading television commercials as a result of public reaction to disclosures by the House subcommittee investigating TV quiz programs.

Under the new crackdown all commercials on network TV will be monitored "continuously" with special scrutiny of pre-Christmas TV ads.